

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. ^{B-}4712

1. Name

Historic 801-825 North Chapel Street
and / common

2. Location

street & number 801-825 North Chapel Street
city, town Baltimore
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

3. Classification

Category

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☐ public
☒ private
☐ both
Public Acquisition
☐ in process
☐ being considered
☐ not applicable

Status

☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name
street & number telephone
city, town state & zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state & zip code

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check One

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check One

☒ original site
☐ moved:
 date of move: _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of twelve two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and sheet metal cornices were built in 1895 by Frederick Plaenker, a local bricklayer, in partnership with Otto Goldbach, a carpenter, and Justus Danzegloek, the owner of a feel store on East Monument Street. Only a few of the houses retain their original brick facades, which were originally painted and striped. The rest are covered with formstone. After the use of wood was outlawed for cornices in 1892, sheet metal became the predominant material used and in these years its forms followed closely that of the traditional wooden late Italianate-style cornice.

The houses are two stories in height, 12' wide (13' for the two end houses) and occupy lots 60' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no back building. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted and striped. Each house has a single hooded chimney located near the front and rear of the house. The shed roof is capped by a sheet metal cornice composed of a crown molding supported by three long horizontally grooved brackets decorated with rosettes that connect to a lower molding strip and end in distinct trefoil patterns. Thick dentils decorate the frieze area and pierced metal ventilator panels decorate the lower brick frieze area framed by the brackets and lower molding strip.

The door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with scroll-sawn tympanums. The sills are wood. Several sets of original 4/4 sash survive, but most of the openings have been boarded over. Doorways probably had a single light transom but these too are boarded over and no original doors remain. The houses sit on high basements lit by a single-light sash. Each front door is reached by four or five metal or concrete steps, set perpendicular to the street.

8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

Specific dates 1895

Builder/Architect Frederick Plaenker

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

These houses in the 900 block of North Chapel Street are particularly significant as being at the center of the Bohemian immigrant community in Baltimore in the 1880s and 1890s.

The houses were built by Frederick Plaenker, a local bricklayer, in partnership with a local carpenter and the owner of a feed store on Monument Street, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's new neighborhoods of the 1880s and 1890s. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$ 700 - \$900.

In this particular case the group of builders developed the entire eastern half of the block, building slightly wider two story houses on the west side of Washington St. and the north side of Madison St. All of the houses sold to mainly Bohemian owner-occupants who followed trades like tailor (a major form of employment for recent immigrants), shoemaker, and laborer. Buyers received mortgages from the several Bohemian community building and loans—the Bohemian Permanent Building and Savings Association, "Slovanstro"; the St. Wenceslaus Building Association, and the Bohemian Workingman's Building Association.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

date June 2000

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

telephone

city, town Baltimore

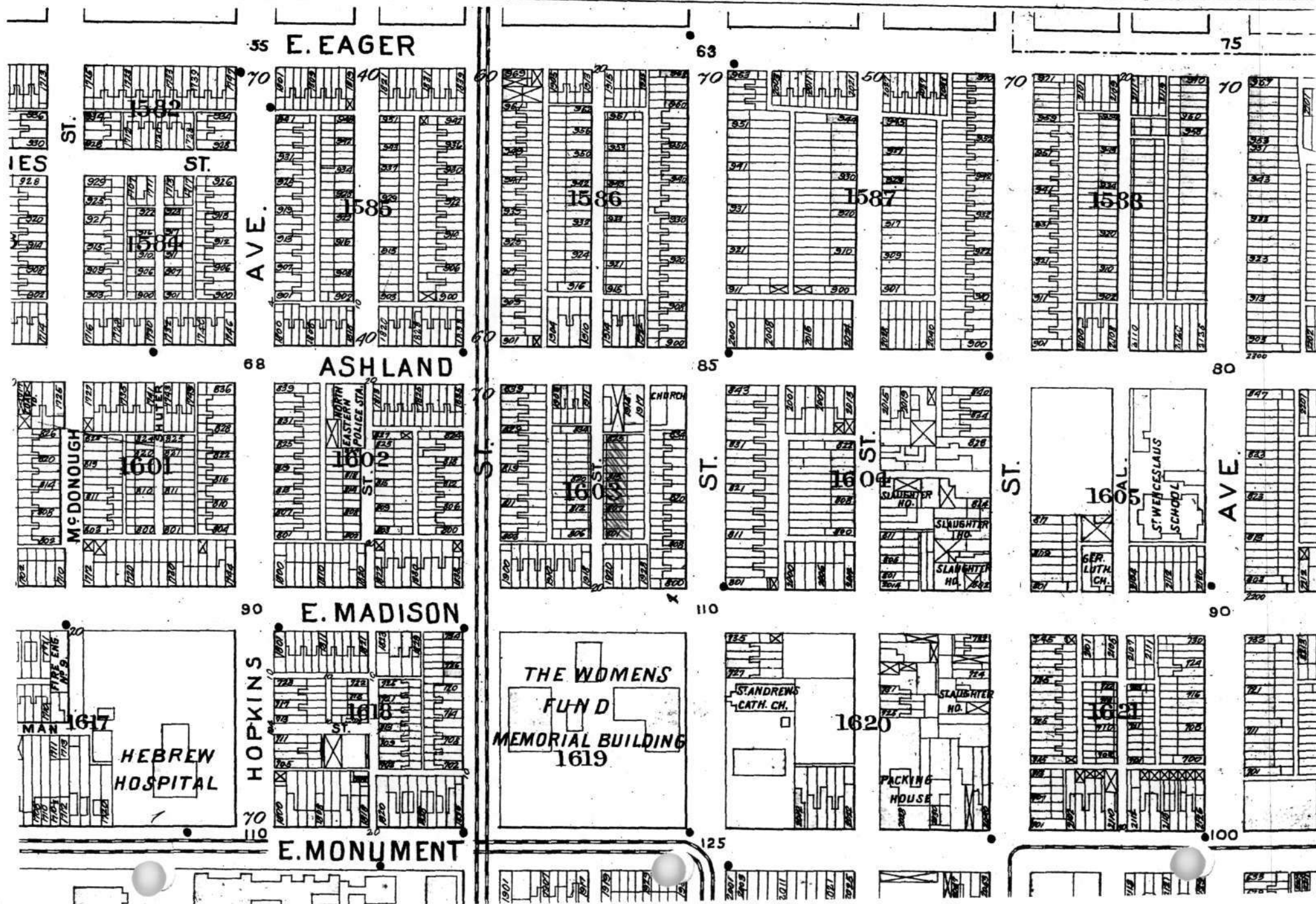
state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

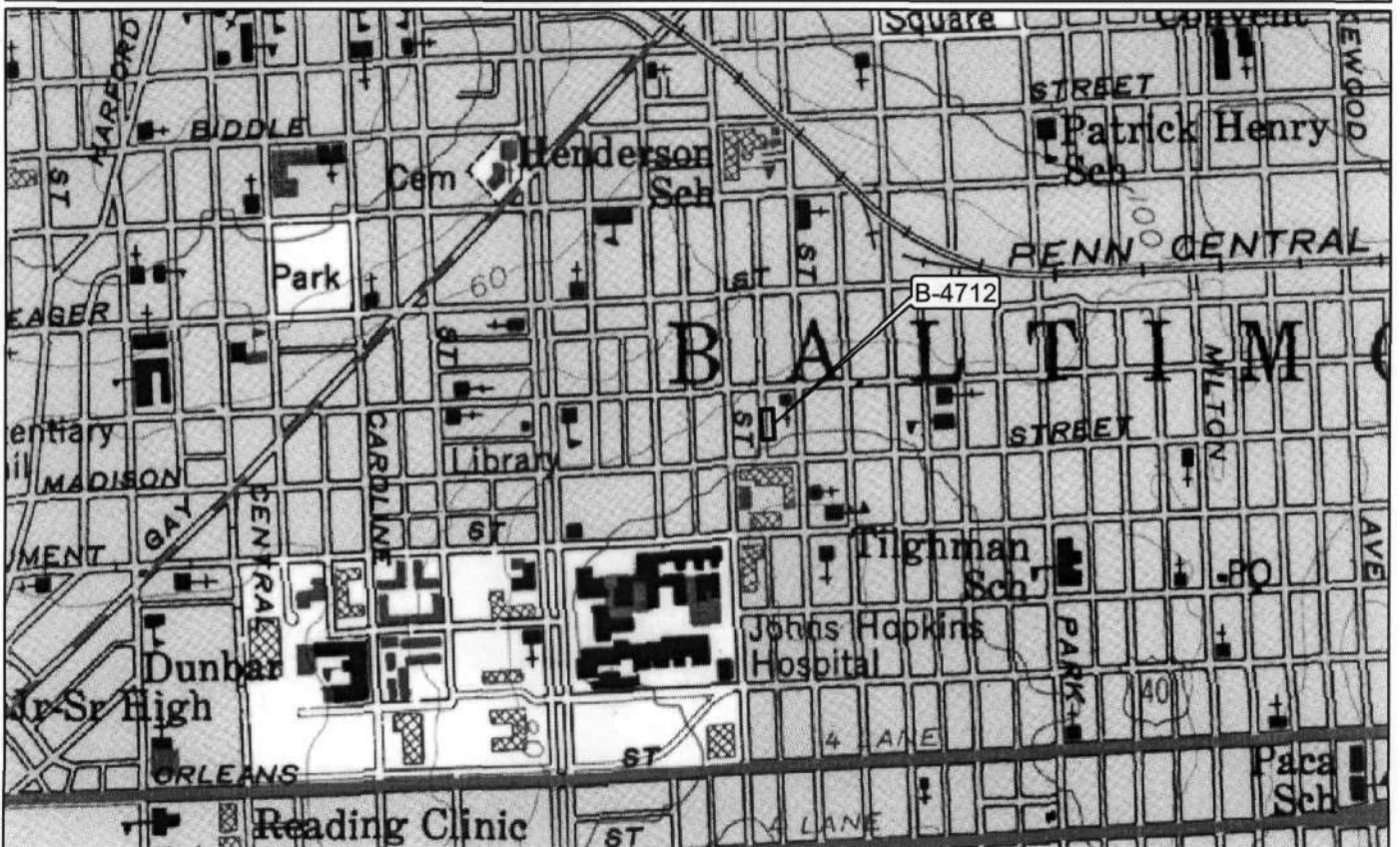
Return to:
DHCP/DHCD
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032-2023

801-825 N Chapel St
BALTO. MD



B-4712
801-825 N. Chapel Street
Block 1603
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

Demolished





800 Chapel St 801-825
53

J-4712

801-825 N. Chapel St.

BALTO MD

S. Allan

8/97

MD SAND

1/2



825
800 Chapel
W 74

B-4712
825 N. Chapel St.
Baltimore MD
W. N. 11d
6/96
MD SAGE
2/2